

None of the *urticae* larvæ had been attacked. The first of the *lerana* larvæ had already pupated when I left Samoussy on June 17th. I saw but little in the way of Heterocera, but the abundance of *Abraxas sylvata* (*ulmata*) was too noticeable to be passed over, I could have taken many scores of them had I been so disposed, and they were in the pink of condition. A single *Anthrocera* (*Zyggaena*) *jilipendulae* represented the "burnets," and I did not see a single *Noctua*, except the *Euclidias*, *E. mi* having an unusually grey appearance. A Pyralid, too rubbed for recognition, I took as it was borne rapidly past by an Asilid, *Neoitamus cyanurus*, and a few Geometers of common sorts, together with a ♀ *Spilosoma menthastri*, were all that came under my observation.

(To be continued.)

New Hemitheinae (Geometrinae) from British and Dutch New Guinea.

By LOUIS B. PROUT, F.E.S.

The following new species and subspecies were described by me in the Spring, for publication in "*Genera Insectorum, Subfam. Hemitheinae*," now in the press; but as it seems likely that there will be still some delay before that *Fascicule* can appear, it is desirable to give brief diagnoses to avoid the risk of multiplication of synonymy in the meanwhile.

Agathia diversilinea, s.sp. *ampla*, nov. subsp.—Larger than typical *diversilinea* (Warren, *Norit. Zool.*, iii., p. 284) from Fergusson Island, etc., all the dark markings ampler, the yellow-green subterminal spot below R³ more separated from the subapical green patch. Fak-Fak, British New Guinea.

Anisozygga polyencotes, nov. sp.—♂, 38mm. Group of *fascians* (Lucas, *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.* (2), viii., p. 138), the white on upper surface very much extended, forming a very broad postmedian band on forewing (with a projection basewards between R³ and SM¹) and covering nearly the whole of hindwing excepting a half band from mid-costa, a narrow, interrupted distal band, and some dots on veins. Fak-Fak, Dutch New Guinea.

Anisozygga diazeuxis, nov. sp.—Extremely like *callistieta* (Turner, *Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austral.*, xxviii., p. 222), but with the white spots somewhat extended and more definitely connected so as to form the principal lines. Abnormal in the genus in having R³ and M¹ of hindwing well separated at their origin. Fak-Fak, Dutch New Guinea.

Gelasma atrapophanes, nov. sp.—Closely similar to *eumicis* (Prout, *Entom.*, xlv., p. 27, as *Thalassodes*), but with termen of hindwing more weakly angled at R³, postmedian green band of forewing almost straight, traversed near its distal edge by a very fine, nearly straight whitish line, hindwing with a similar line on postmedian band, forming teeth from R³ to inner margin, nearly as in *Thalassodes*. Mount Kebea, British New Guinea.

Dioscore homoecotes, nov. sp.—Superficially almost indistinguishable from *meki* (Warren, *Norit. Zool.*, x., p. 359), but with termen of both wings more rounded, ♂ antennal pectinations much shorter and not reaching so far (about 24 as against about 36 in *meki*). Ninay Valley, Dutch New Guinea.